Fellowship
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THE HOPE FOR PEACE AND THE "BIG HOLE"

This country's most recent contribution to the world struggle for peace he "big hole" concept by which it has brought the two-year old nuclear-test otiations at Geneva to a grinding halt. Added to the announcement that the ted States no longer considers itself bound by the self-imposed moratorium tests, by which the President undid much of the good accomplished by his ven-nation trip, the "big hole" development promises to add substance to image millions of uncommitted ple are getting of this country as a ion more concerned with ways of ding means to evade a treaty than n means of negotiating one.

For those who came in late, the g hole" theory is an idea by which e U. S. scientists, headed by Dr. ard Teller, attempt to demonstrate t inspection and control of nuclear ing is impossible in some circum- nces. Since the U. S. policy has n to insist on "foolproof" control the price of a treaty ban on tests, effect of this is to punch another e in the already foundering Geneva ference.

Up to now, the weight of scientific dence has been that any but the y smallest of nuclear explosions ld be detected by instruments now existence if they were located in a ageable number of control situa- s. It was this conclusion, by an rnational body of scientists in eva in the summer of 1958, that med to make the prospects of agree- t on a test ban so bright. A sub- uent scare produced by an AEC ouncement of a small underground losion that had not been detected any appreciable distance was dis- ated when it was revealed that seis- graphic stations *had* detected it e than a thousand miles away.

Now a group of scientists have con- ded that the explosion of a nuclear b can be "muffled" if it is carried out in a big hole underground. The hole, say the calculations, would reduce the force of the explosion by 300 times. If the hole is big enough and the bomb not too big, the resultant impact on the earth might not be told from a small earthquake by the instruments. Q.e.d., detection of tests is not possible.

To the layman, however, it would not seem to end there. How big does the hole have to be, and how small the bomb? Since detection is the issue, is the hole by any chance too large to hide? Is it a feasible way to conduct

(Continued on next page)

"A Great Discrepancy"

"Heightening the dilemma of the Administration is its belief that with methods now at hand, it cannot offer a sufficiently air-tight treaty to the Senate to overcome Senate objections against the possibility of cheating by the Soviet Union. It is this fear of Senate rejection that weighs most heavily in Administration thinking at this time, and not, curiously enough, Russian intransigence... A great discrepancy exists between what the U. S. public believes is holding up progress of the talks, and what, in fact, the problem is."
--Committee on Sane Nuclear Policy

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Hope for Peace *(cont'd)*

tests?

The answers are revealing. For a 100-kiloton bomb (five times the size of the H-bomb exploded at Bikini) the hole would have to be 800 feet in diameter. Try measuring that some time. There are only five buildings in New York more than 800 feet high, one in Chicago, none anywhere else in the country. Abroad only the Eiffel Tower in Paris is taller. And this hole would be 800 feet *in diameter.*

I. F. Stone, in his newsletter, adds more interesting data. Construction of such a cavity in hard rock would mean the excavation of 25 million tons of rock, or about 5 million truckloads. This is substantially more than all the anthracite coal mined in the .United States annually by 21,000 miners. In salt the cavity would require the removal of 20 million tons, or almost four times the annual production of all salt mines in the country.

Disarmament News, published in the interests of the cooperative program on disarmament by a number of peace groups, observes that while an absolutely foolproof detection system for the very smallest bombs is probably impossible, the "calculated risk" implied is much less than the risks involved in not reaching agreement.

Elected to National Council

In the ballot completed January 15, the following were elected to service on the FOR National Council. All serv for a three-year term except thos marked with an asterisk (*), who wi serve for one year beginning April 196

M. Forest Ashbrook,* James S. Best, Corinne Bowers,* Fred Cappucino William E. Connor, A. Stauffer Curry Catherine Johnson, Charles R. Law rence, Donald S. Lehman, Albert Lunger,* John Oliver Nelson, Culbe G. Rutenber, Lawrence Scott.

Princeton Pastors Invest In Interracial Housing Venture

To take practical steps along th lines of their preaching, all of th resident members of the Princeton (N.J. Pastors' Assn. have invested in Moder Community Developers Inc., the firs national agency dedicated to promotin privately built housing on a racially integrated basis. "Evidence of the ga between churchly resolutions and thei translation into action is all too abun dant," says the Rev. Richard H. Lu ecke, president of the pastors' group.

Princeton is the location of Moder Community Developers' head office Its president, Morris Milgram, is a FOR member. One of its most recen projects is an interracial subdivisio of 51 homes to be built in Deerfield a suburb of Chicago, by a subsidiary the Progress Development Corp. De spite a flurry of protests by foes o integration, the Chicago *Daily News* reported in December that the planne interracial subdivision has had n effect on the price of homes in Deerfield

The Disarmament Front

Many of the peace organizations who make up the Consultative Peace Council, including the FOR, are participating in a cooperative program on disarmament under the administrative direction of the AFSC. Information and publications may be had by writing to its director, Dr. John M. Swomley Jr., at Box 271, Nyack, N. Y.

NEWS from the peace front

Last month a New York FM-radio ation, WBAI (99.5 mc), began operan as a non-commercial, subscription-onsored station under the auspices Pacifica Foundation. Under its pioering listener-subscription plan, lisners pay $12 a year for a biweekly io that lists programs in advance. ogramming emphasis is on classical sic and documentary features.

The only "commercials" are widely aced invitations to subscribe to the ation. According to Pacifica's presint, Harold Winkler, new subscribers ve included a former commercial onsor of the old WBAI and a man in rmont who regrets that he will be able to tune in on WBAI programs. ey can be heard, however, in a 75 le radius.

Pacifica Foundation started out as experiment by a group of conscienus objectors in a CPS camp in World r II, who launched the nation's first tener-subscription FM station, KPFA .1 mc), in the San Francisco area d later KPFK (90.7 mc) in Los Anles. In 1957, KPFA was honored th the Peabody Award for "public rvice broadcasting at its best."

* * *

A letter deploring the "folly" and immorality" of biological warfare eparations and expressing support of f the Vigil at Fort Detrick was sent President Eisenhower last month y 13 members of the Boston Univerity School of Theology faculty. Among ne signers were FOR members Dean alter Muelder, Allan Knight Chalers, L. Harold deWolf, Harold Ehrenperger and Paul Deats.

SAVE THIS DATE

Be sure to reserve April 21 on your calendar for the FOR Anniversary Dinner in New York. Watch coming issues of the Peace Information Edition for detailed announcements.

The Vigil, a silent protest against CBR weapons manufacture, is now in its eighth month and will continue indefinitely. Headquarters are at 324 West Patrick Street, Frederick, Maryland.

* * *

Continued efforts to reach the French atomic test site in the Sahara will be made by 7 members of the protest team who decided to remain after French authorities had blocked their passage just inside the French border. The group consists of Michael Randle, Michael Scott, Bill Sutherland, and four Ghanaians.

The 11 other team members, who returned to their respective countries, are seeking further support for the project.

* * *

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey last month termed the new U. S. nuclear test policy "vague" and "inconclusive." Humphrey noted that it apparently contradicts a U. S. resolution in the United Nations asking the nuclear powers not to resume tests.

Under the new policy, suspension of nuclear tests has been placed on a day-to-day basis, so that tests could be resumed at any time without waiting for a stipulated period of time to elapse. Formerly the tests had been suspended for several months at a time.

The senator urged an intensification of disarmament negotiations at Geneva and for the U. S. to press for "an all-inclusive test ban agreement with adequate inspection and control."

* * *

Twenty Quaker families in Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, raised $1,317 for donation to the United Nations by voluntarily imposing a 1 percent tax on their gross 1958 income. The group is now urging others to follow the plan. It was considered to be the first time in history that ordinary citizens "vol-

(Continued on next page)

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untarily taxed themselves in support of the principle of world law as a way to peace."

The money will be used for a special technical assistance project in Africa.

* * *

A memorial service for Stanley Armstrong Hunter, long-time FOR member, who died at the age of 71, was held on January 5 at the St. John's Presbyterian Church in Berkeley, California, where he served as pastor for 29 years. Dr. Hunter was the brother of the well-known pacifist writer, Allan A. Hunter.

* * *

Plans to enlist youth in a new "nonviolent movement across the South" for racial tolerance and desegregation were announced last month by FOR member Martin Luther King Jr. He said boycotts and other means of noncooperation would be used in some instances.

More definite plans for the new movement will be formulated soon by the board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which King is president.

* * *

A plan for "progressive integration" of a large Lexington, Kentucky, restaurant chain is being carried out as a result of negotiation efforts by the local Committee of Racial Equality. The owner of the chain has agreed to serve interracial teams of CORE members at one restaurant near the University of Kentucky campus, while reactions of both employees and customers are carefully noted by CORE observers and management. If the scheme works satisfactorily, service in the restaurant will be opened to all on a non-discriminatory basis. Other restaurants in the chain would follow suit.

Reaction to the interracial groups has so far been one of indifference on the part of both restaurant employees and customers.

FOR Needs Volunteers

The FOR National Office needs volunteers to do painting and other maintenance work this month (February). If you have time for this routine but necessary work, please get in touch with Lee Stern, FOR, Box 271, Nyack, N. Y. Also wanted are people who can do sewing and domestic work. No pay except spiritual rewards; room and board free.

DATES TO REMEMBER

February 6. Seminar on "Religion, Agnosticism, Atheism and the Pacifist Ethic," for college and seminary students, 1:30 - 8:30 p.m. at Methodist Student Foundation, 1744 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill. Resource leaders: William Davidon, Donovan Smucker, Julius Belser, Karl Meyer. Write to: AFSC, 300 W. Congress Parkway, Chicago 7, Ill.

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